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#### THE FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. CLEVELAND'S CANDIDACY-His Availability Discussed by Hon. Waller R. Staples and

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Newport News. FISH AND FISHERIES-The Catch of Crabs and Clams in Virginia a Big Business-Various Nets Used-Menhaden Fishing and the Oil-Making Process.

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Tammany Hall and the Mayoralty-Remarkable Career of a Journalist. PRESIDENTIAL TIPS-The Cleveland Me Hopeless Since the Result in Rhode Island-

New York Essential to Success-Southern THE WISE-GREENE AFFAIR-Miss Belle Greene Out of It, but Wrangles Still Con-

tinue-Mr. Wise's Witness. THE BOSS TO RESIGN-But History May Repeat Itself and He Will Serve Again-Mahone and Langston Two Years Ago.

COLONEL SPOTSWOOD ASKS A RECOUNT-

He Charges That There Was Fraud Committed in Many Precincts, and Mistakes Made in Numerous Others. THE ARCHITECTS HAVE A SAY-They Ro-

Will Result From the Primary-Interesting Contests Over Two Offices to Be Filled-Chairmanships That Are Vacant. AUSIC TO BE SUNG EASTER SUNDAY-Se-

lect Programmes That Have Been Arranged For a Few of the Leading Richmond

THE GRAHAM TRIAL NEARLY OVER-The Evidence Concluded and the Argument to Be Submitted by Counsel To-Morrow.

## A City Electric-Light Plant-

Sooner or later the city of Richmond will find itself compelled for the protec- and favor the proposition to flood the tion of its own interests, and as a measure of economy and justice to its tax-payers, to establish an electric-light plant.

Not to do so would be to put ourselves in the hands of a private corporation to do to say that those notes must not be made our street-lighting. Not to do so would be redeemable in gold or silver, but must be anbusiness-like, for what individual or having to provide itself with hundreds of theory that this flat of the government car to make those lights.

found it profitable to establish a plant of its own, and Richmond will have to get one to light the new City Hall if it does their parity with gold solely to that fiat. not determine to do its own electric streetlighting.

Some of the best manufacturing companies in this country will enter into bond with us to erect a plant such as we needbuilding and all-ready to run, for less than \$125,000, and will undertake to run it for \$30,000 or \$35,000 a year.

These are safe "inside" figures, as we

have heard from Mr. GLOVER (who has given to this subject patient, intelligent, and unprejudiced study), and this expenditure will put the city in a position to do work for which it is now to pay \$49,275

Richmond makes money out of its water- and gas-works, and it can also make money by doing its own electric streetlighting. Then why not do it? "Because our financial condition is not so favorable as we could wish at this time," some say. But an appropriation is not asked for now: it is in contemplation only to have the high time the contract with the Electric-

The sum to be expended can be abso-Intely limited. No costly building will be required. The price of machinery is fixed and is known to all the world, and sales of it are made every week.

Light Company will have expired.

We fear that "our financial condition" will not improve until this question is disposed of. We are engaged in hammering our credit down by all this talk about be ing "too poor" to establish this plant. Really it would be good policy for the holders of city bonds to come forward and urge this appropriation if for no other reason than to put an end to the hammering

We, however, advocate city ownership of an electric-light plant because we consider that it is in the line of its well-defined and long-maintained policy in owning its gas and water-works; because it will pay a good percentage upon the inbetter lights on our streets than we have now, or ever have had.

And we are not in the least horrified by the idea that much money that is now paid out in dividends to stockholders will then be distributed in wages-in wages that are higher than the company pays.

Here is the CLEVELAND resolution of the noeratic State Convention of Mas-

e, adhering to our time-honored custom while, adhering to our time-honored custom, we do not specifically pledge our delegation, we yet dedare our conviction that the best interests of the party and of the country demand the momination and election of Grover Cloveland as President, and we are confident that under his leadership the principles of Democracy will leadership the principles of Democracy will again win a glorious victory."

pound for transmitting newspapers through the mails, and others of the greatest improvements ever made in the postal system, were received at first with hesitation and doubt, and passed only after opposition had, so to speak, exhausted itself. Let us have the rectangular pneumatic

It will be seen that the Massachusetts tubes. They will bring New York closer to United to the Selegation to Chicago will go uninstruct.

ed. They are left free to vote for some person other than Mr. CLEVELAND if when the national convention meets they find

" "Honest Bimetallism."

"Honest, honest Iago." "Honest bietailism." What is honest bimetailism? In the opinion of men who do not know that the public debt of this country is more now, if expressed in pounds of cotton or bushels of wheat, than it was in 1865' notwithstanding that the government has paid off more than one thousand millions of dollars of that debt, honest bimetallism may consist in issuing cartwheel dollars containing an ounce or more silver nine-tenths fine; but in the opinion of the men who have studied all the questions involved in honest bimetalism, it consists in so legislating as to wrong neither gold nor silver-neither the poor man nor the rich man.

gave in 1888 more than thirty-eight thouad majority for Harrison. It is more nearly certain that she will vote for HARina or Georgia will vote for the Democratic nominee. Her Democrats need not onsult prudence, or policy, or the rishes of the people when they undertake wishes of the people what the states of the people with the states of the people with the states of the people with the states. aid jocularly in ante-bellum times that Beast Butler (as he afterwards came to merce act. Anyhow, the Supreme Court chusetts always took care to keep the turned Mr. O'NELL over to the tender Democratic party in that State so small that there were Federal offices enough "to that he was not protected in his unlawful go round." That same BUTLER was a traffic by the Federal Constitution. member of the convention of 1850 that This decision seems to be hardly con nember of the convention of 1869 that ominee for President.

Democrats have ever recommended to the out it would ruin the currency of the country. They declare that the sole coinage function of the government is to examine the relative values of the metals of coinage as established by the world, and f there has been a sufficient fluctuation n either to make the existing ration unqual then to readjust the ratios "so that he number of grains of either metal in the mit of comage (the dollar) shall be equivalent n value, and then to permit the free, unretricled coinage of both metals." There is "Lee to the Rear"; the History of Two Inci- honest bimetallism with a vengeance. examine the relative values of gold and silver? Once a week or once a year? Are we to have a silver dollar of 41214 grains (nine tenths fine) in 1892, one of 420 grains in 1893, one of 440 grains in 1894, one of 480 grains in 1895, and ne of 500 grains in 1896? What would resuit? All these "full dollars" would dedine to the market value of the silver in them as soon as a new dollar containing more silver in it was coined and made tho standard dollar. Silver would be banished from the channels of trade, and as we have no gold worth speaking of, the country would be without any currency. There is, we repeat, so little gold in this country that the people never see it. The banks use but little of it. Silver, bank notes, Freasury notes, silver certificates, &c., &c., are all that we have in the shape of currency. Drive silver from these chan-

ABOUT THE NEW COUNCIL-Changes That of his pretended friends say he is. We need not apologize for discussing honest bimetallism, seeing that the Virginia delegation in Congress voted unanimously (all who were present) against tabling Mr. BLAND's bill to restore "honest bimetellism," and seeing also that Governor McKinney was elected upon a free coinage platform, and that there are said to be eighty thousand (let us say fifty thousand) Alliance men in Virginia who might if they could get it at once content themselves with "honest bimetallism," but who may be slighted until they will demand the abolition of the national banks

country with irredeemable greenbacks. When the Greenbackers demand that the National Treasury notes shall be made a "full legal tender," they mean floated on the strength of the flat of the what other corporation is there that, United States Government. They have a lights, would not buy and operate a plant | make gold and silver as good money as greenbacks; or, rather, we ought to say The Masonic Temple Association has that they have seen greenbacks at par with coin so long that they have come to believe that they owe their currency and Is it the part of the statesman to examperate these honest advocates of false

# theories?

Better Mail Facilities. To Mr. WANAMAKER must be accorded the credit of having directed his attention to the improvement of the Post-office Department. He keeps himself in communication with the people at every point, and never turns a deaf ear to a plausible proposition to improve the mail-service.

The most promising and the most im

pertant proposition now under considera-tion by the Postmaster-General is the proposition to increase mail facilities by the use of pneumatic tubes. There does not seem to be any reason for doubting that this is a practicable scheme. The tubes are to be rectangular, not round. Experts, or rather persons who have investigated the subject and studied the problems involved, say that the electric "carriers" would travel the distance between the New York and Brooklyn post-offices in less than four minutes. We suppose they would travel from Richmond to New York in less than an hour; but Richmond is not one of the cities interested in the scheme now before the Postmaster-General, which includes only cities of 150,000 inhabitants or more. But Mr. WANAMAKER will see at once that as it takes two to make a bargain there must be at least two cities concerned in every proposition for the transmission of mail matter through rectangular tubes. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn. Baltimore, and Washington are all cities of over 150,000 inhabitants. But what is to be done for the southern citiesthe very ones with which the cities above named will desire rapid communication? The cotton crop is the most important interest in this country so far as paying the balances of money we owe to Europe is concerned, and the cities in the cotton States must not be neglected. In endeavoring to reach those southern cities even from Baltimore by the rectangular tubes, it would be the part of wisdom to let the tubes be entered in every city through which they passed, whether it contained 150,000 inhabitants or not. All postal improvements are justifiable. The scheme of which we are speaking has received the endorsement of a delegation of New York business-men. It is not a visionary project, but one which has been studied, and we might say tested. The proposition to de liver letters free, that to charge by the pound for transmitting newspapers through the mails, and others of the greatest in-

Another Original-Package Decision

We mentioned some time ago a speech of Senator EDMUNDS's in the Suprem good reasons for so doing. As at present | Court of the United States, in which he advised, the Democrats of Massachusetts took the Justices to task for having de-prefer Mr. CLEVELAND, but they do not cided wrong the celebrated original-packknow what they will learn at Chicago age case of Liest es. Handin from lows.

calculated to induce them to support some It is a compliment to the Justices to say other aspirant. We suppose that this con- that, notwithstanding the distinguished ciliatory resolution was adopted in the ex-Senator's rebuke, they seem since to is not a "kicker" in their ranks. interest of Governor Russell, who is a | have decided in his tavor the point which he raised in his case—the case of John O'NEIL, a wholesale and retail liquordealer in Whitehall, N. Y., who did a lucrative business a few years since filling orders from the prohibition town of Rutland, Vt., across Lake Champlain. He shipped jugs containing the liquors C. O. D. He was convicted in Vermont of violating the laws of that State forbidding the unlicensed sale of intext-cating liquors. He appealed, but final judgment was given against him in the State courts. Then the case went up to the Supreme Court of the United (he lived in New York) was or was not in ernor of the territory, in compliance violation of the imterstate-commerce with orders from Cairo, refused in unclause of the Constitution of the United States. The case went off on a new point, but it was dreadfully hard upon O'NEIL. Minnesota is in the far Northwest. She | The Supreme Court held that the sale took place in Rutland, Vt., and not in Whitehall, N. Y. If the sale took place in Vermont there was no violation of the Conarson again this year than that North Caro- stitution, the State authorities of Vermont, like the authorities of any other State. having full power to punish New Yorkers (or persons from any other State) for violating the State laws. Congress has lefent at the ballot-box. It used to be | Congress has power to pass an interstate commerce act, but not an intrastate-combe called) and his party associates in Mas- of the United States on Monday last mercies of the State of Vermont, holding

nominated John C. Baschingings for Pre- sistent with the Iowa case we have just sident of the United States. The lesson mentioned. Possibly it is; but whether it that we would teach is that we must not is or so the Supreme Court of the United ely too much upon the Democrats of States is feeling its way along the path States which never vote for a Democratic which the results of the war between the States have compelled it to travel. Inter-But what as to Minnesota? Nothing state commerce and intrastate commerce except that her Democrats in State conven- are closely allied. It will not be easy for ion assembled recommended the most the highest court in the land to blaze the nnwise silver legislation that any sound | way for the State courts to follow. The subject will require deep study and propeople. If their proposition were carried found thought. In the case we are speak. How often is the government to assumed jurisdiction, and decided -

interests. To-day, in the course of an interview

discusses the availability of Mr. CLEVE-DIY to the Letter of Messrs. Flourney, Hardown. We ought to add that Mr. Cleve- would be unwise for the Chicago convenman, and Rumn of the State Library Com- LAND is, of course, not in favor of that tion to bestow upon him the presidential honest bimetallism, though some nomination.

He speaks of Mr. CLEVELAND as one Demcrat is entitled to speak of another Democrat who is before the people for the highest office which the people can confer, and it is just such a presentation of the casejust that sort of argument-which any delegate in the Chicago convention with similar convictions would be justified in

making then and there.

There is not a dispassionate Democrat n Virginia who can read the utterances of Judge Staples without realizing that the party will run a risk if it decides to make Mr. CLEVELAND its leader in the oming campaign. The Judge's objections against him are entertained by many other persons, but have never been so well stated-certainly never from the southern oint of view: and it is reasonable to expect that they will carry much weight with hem, especially here in Virginia, where the Judge is so well known and so much admired for judgment and capacity as well as for disinterested party service.

### Good Democrats.

Mr. Moneland, of Woburn, who in the Massachusetts Democratic Convention of Friday began his speech with the words, I am a Democrat," ought to have been liberally applauded when he declared that the Democratic party was not dependent for success upon any one man. So ought General Collins when he took the high ground that he would till the 21st day of June next stand unpledged to all the aspirants. There is, said he, only one HILL, and there is only one CLEVELAND, but there are 7,000,000 of Democratic voters. Each of these 7,000,000 of voters is as much entitled to be heard in the Chicago convention as is Mr. HILL'S or Mr. CLEVELAND'S ablest supporter. General Collins was, by the way, the man who objected to the overslaughing of Governor Russell by the adoption of Mr. Keenan's amendment

enlogizing HILL. The Virginia Democratic State Conven-tion cannot do better than send to Chicago a delegation uninstructed, so far as aspi rants to the presidential office are concerned. Our twenty-four delegates will thus place themselves in a position to become leaders in that grand national conclave. The men who prefer defeat with HILL or CLEVELAND to success with HILL or CLEVELAND are really not entitled to be heard in the councils of the Democratic party. In 1876 at St. Louis, in 1880 at Cincinnati, in 1884 at Chicago, Virginia acted the part which the mother of States and statesmen ought to act in the Chicago convention of 1892. The Democratic party first, the aspirants afterwards, should be the rule of action of all the delegatesparticularly those from Virginia.

If Massachusetts can forego instructing her delegation, surely Virginia can.

## Hill and Henrico Again.

The Danville Register expresses its surprise, not to say disgust, at the harsh language used by some of the friends of Mr. CLEVELAND in speaking of those Democrats of Henrico county who succeeded in electing Hill delegates to the county and

State conventions.
Well it may. The Henrico convention was composed of honorable men and Democrats whose party loyalty is above question. The people of Richmond and the people of Henrico know them well, and know that they are fair fighters. They turned out at the precinct meetings in greater numbers than their opponents and elected an overwhelming majority of the members of the county convention. In the county convention they asserted their rights and declined to be guided by the minority, and went straight on and elected to the State convention the ticket that they had agreed upon.

It is now said that one or two of the delegates to the State convention so elected are not for Hill, but are for CLEVELAND. This may be true, but if so, it shows, as we have said before, that the HILL men did not care to cross-question their candidates as to their first choice for

elected twenty-one Hill delegates as easily as twenty Hill delegates. We know of no better Democrate in Virginia than the Henrico Democrats, and their delegates to the county and State conventions were chosen from amongst their test men. While as between Hill. and CLEVELAND they are for HILL, they are ready to support the nominee. There

Salisbury's Game at Cairo. In the game Lord Samsbury has, in con-

up to the Supreme Court of the United States on the question whether the act of Vermont in arresting the seller of liquors (the lived in New York) was not in

time MEREMET ALI'S SUccesses in his Syrian campaign would have emancipated Egypt from the condition of a Turkish province. As it was, that cruel but able adventurer forced from the Porte concessions which secured to Egypt a dignity of rulership and immunities from Turkish oppression

country, was treacherously and igno-

she had not enjoyed since SELIM broke the

power of the Mamelukes in 1516 and Too-

MAN BEY, the last of the sovereigns of the

cause with England against Russia that now do not thought. In the case we are speaking of Justice Pinns and Justice Hanas, and discreted in separate opinions, and Justice Hanas, and the sovereignty contained in separate opinions, and Justice Hanas, and the sovereignty contained from the Justice Pinns and Justice Hanas, and the sovereignty contained from the Justice Pinns and Justice Hanas, and the sovereignty contained from the Justice Pinns and Justice Pinn he is moved by personal feeling or selfish less for Armas Pasha and for England than was gained for Ismail. The further moves in the game and their disclosures will, with a representative of the Disparcia, he therefore, constitute a most interesting study.

> The Staunton Vindicator, an earnest advocate of the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND, urges Staunton to send ex-Speaker Man-SHALL HANGER as a delegate to the Rich mond convention and hopes "that the convention will elect him to the place of permanent chairman."

Poliphar's Wife and Other Poems. By Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, author of "The Light of Asia," etc. New York. Charles Schie-NER'S SONS. 1892. For sale by West, Johnston & Co. Price,

For sale by West, Johnston & Co. Price, \$1.25

The famous author of "The Light of Asia" in the poem of "Potiphar's Wife" is imbued to the core with the lore, pomp, and splendor of ancient Egypt. As a natural result, in relating the interesting enisode which occurred in the early bondage and life of Yusur the Hebrew, his language glows with all the gorgeousness of the Orient.

When the eleventh son of the patriarch Jacon is about to yield to the fascinations of "The Mistress of the Mouths of the Nile." the siren suddenly remembers her household deity.

"Where on tall pedestal, in pride of place,

"Where, on tall pedestal, in pride of place, Sate Pasht the Cat, with orbs of green

goid; And over those green eyes and o'er the face That garment bath she draped so that its fold Hid the noune goddess to her porobyry chin 'Why doest thou tals?' asks Yasu. "Answers glad Asenath: 'It must not be

"Answers glad Asenath: It thist not be That Pasht, whom every morn I straitly serve With musk and flowers and prayers—great Pasht—should see:

That Pasht, with those sharp eyes, should know I swerve
From law; for she would blab to Lords of Hell;
But what she doth not spy she will not tell."

Yusur, in a moment, remembers the God of his fathers, the "dread of Jehovah watching everywhere," and flees temptation, "flings back bolts and bars, 'ill, 'scaped, he stands under the mindful stars."

Of "The Other Poems," "The Grateful Foyse," a Japanese story is told your Foxes," a Japanese story, is told very charmingly, and breathes of the spring-time, cherry-tree blossoms, and warm sun-

Some Children of Adam. By R. M. MANLEY

Some Children of Adam. By R. M. Manley, with photogravure illustrations. New York: Worthington Company. The Rose Library. Issued monthly. Subscription, \$6.

For sale by West, Johnston & Co.
The reader of romances will find great pleasure in this book. The style is good, flowing, and graphic, and sparkles with humor and mild sattre, presenting the two heroes, New York club men, in all their case and grace, as they sat at a matutinal ineal in a New York restaurant. They are friends, but, in the language of the author, "any sentiment similar to that which actuated Damon and Pythias would have been regarded by either as unworthy a moment's consideration. It is probable that the benduniting their souls was based on nothing more substantial than a comon nothing more substantial than a com-mon liking for a late breakfast." The elder of these gentlemen is the nephew of an old crank, who has spent a fortune in fads for "the amelioration of the lot of mankind." Through the vagaries of this misguided philanthropist Hero No. 2, who is notoriously rich, meets his fate and succumbs to it as it comes in the guise of a lovely young French typewriter. The uncle's eccentricities have the contrary ef-fect upon Hero No. 1, as it separates him from the beloved of his soul, who is his consin and the niece of the old Quixote.

KEELEY TREATMENT.

DOES IT CURE!" ANSWERED SATIS-FACTORILY.

The Institute at Greensboro' and Its Work Described-Taking the "Shocks" and the Results.

GREENSLORO', N. C., April 8.-Does the Keeley cure cure? That is a question I

route to her Oriental empire. In the second place it is to British interest now to bring about just what England and the other powers prevented in 1840. But for the intervention of the powers at that time Mengager Ala's successes in his Syrian

NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

The Keeley Institute at Greensboro' is not an experiment. It is an institution that is here to stay and grow and enlarge its usefulness as a toon to those suffering from the disease of alcoholism. I say disease, for whiskey is a disease, and the recognition of that fact is the secret of the success of the Keeley treatment. It is as much a disease as small-pox, or measles, or scarlet-fever. "Oh," said a physician to me a few days ago, in speaking of some one country. was treacherously and ignominously slain.

In the days of Mehemet All, however, there was no Suez canal, and the map of Europe had not been so changed as to force other great powers to make the same vital cause with England against Russia that now exists. Besides, there is a very broad ditable of the country of the matter. Well, perhaps it does, but it is the moral sussion has a good deal to do with the matter. Well, perhaps it does, but it is the moral sussion that gives the man who has lost all power of resolution to understand that he is a sick man, and mixed with bichloride of gold it has a gradeful curvature effort.

TREATMENT AND TERMS.

per week, and board can be obtained at the institute for \$2 per week, including attendance. If those taking the treatment prefer they can board in town, where the terms are from \$3 to \$3 per week. The patients are under no restraint, except that they must not visit bar-rooms or take patients are under no restraint, except that they must not visit bar-rooms or take fluor outside. If they indulge in other than the liquor given them at the institute they are liable to be made siek. One of the patients said that he thought the whiskey they gave him at the institute was "hoodooed," but, he added, it was "hoodooed," but, he added, it was the best whiskey he ever drank.

Patients come here in all conditions of alcoholism and nearly all stages of opium poison short of the fatal stage, and the universal testimony is that when discharged they feel like new men. Nervous systems that have become completely shattered are braced up, stomachs that could retain nothing but whiskey are put in condition that will digest almost anything, and minds that were befuddled assume their add-time brightness.

The almost the cases following the Keeley treatment have beencured. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the noted divine, in advocating abstinence in a recent letter, says that he had found as many as seventeen lapses among the 15,000 cured during the twelve years.

It should not be inferred, although the treatment is harmless, that it is promisen one. The physician, on the contrary, makes careful inquiry into each case and the doses are graded according as they are demanded by the conditions or physical idiosyncrasies of the patients.

Why does the Keeley cure cure? That is another question I cannot undertake to answer. All I know from testimoty and observation of these patients is that it works a marvellous transformation. However, I quote again from Mr. Battle as bear.

The patient is given a tonic every two hours while awake and receives four hypodermic injections each day—at 8 and 12 in the morning and 5 and 7:20 in the evening. The injections are administered in the left arm and the patients rather enjoy taking these "shocks," as they term it. The antidote, or remedy, or whatever it may be called, produces no injurious effects and does not create an appetite for itself. Morphine is never given to liquor-patients, nor is liquor given to morphine-patients.

CABEFIL ATTENDANTS.

CAREFUL ATTENDANTS.

At the institute every want of the patient is carefully attended to—indeed is generally anticipated—the rooms are nearly and comfortably furnished, the table is well supplied, and those under treatment are more like one large family than anything eise. Nothing could be further from the suggestions of the place than an inebriate asylum. The patients go as they please, come when they please, and it is hard to conceive a happier set than those who are beginning, as several expressed it, to get a grip on themselves.

Many prominent men of North Carolina have been treated here and cured, and I have not met with one such who was not anxious to bear testimony to the fact. In-

anxious to bear testimony to the fact. In-deed, the testimonial literature of the in-stitute aircady amounts to a volume, and is of such a character as to shake the doubts of the most skeptical. Not only that, but men of influence and widespread reputation in the State have voluntarily written long letters to the newspapers giving their experience with the cure. HOW ABOUT GOING BACK?

The question is frequently asked, But what is to prevent a man from going back to the habit?

I do not know that I can answer that question better than by quoting from Mr. Dorsey Battle, who took the treatment, and writes to the Raleigh Christian Advocate as follows:

In pursuance of the promise to let your readers know something about the Keeley readers know something about the Keeley cure for the liquor, opium, and tobacco habits, as administered at the Greensboro'

Institute, this screed is sent.

"Well, you say, after a man has taken the treatment for the liquor habit," queried one of the brightest lawyers in the State (himself a victim) of the writer, "he is placed where he was before forming the habit?"

"Yes, that is exactly what Dr. Keeley

the habit?"
"Yes, that is exactly what Dr. Keeley claims for his bichloride-of-gold cures. That is my experience and that is the experience of all with whom I have conversed who have graduated from one of the jestifules."

The Silver Situation in the United States. [Publications of the American Economic Association,] By F. W. Taussio, I.L. B., Ph. D., assistant professor of political economy in Harvard University. American Economic Association, January, 1892, 120 pages. Price, 75 cents.

The author concludes his tract by saying hat the "extent to which the silver issues we already gone, and the temper of the same conditions, precisely, can never surround the man who has suffered of hell from excessive added the borred of hell from excessive added from one of the institutes."

"Then, suppose the same conditions should prevail that environced a man before and the institutes."

"Then, suppose the same conditions should prevail that environced a man before and the institutes."

"The suppose the same conditions about the institutes."

"The institutes."

"Then, suppose the same conditions about the institutes."

"The same conditions of the institutes."

"The same conditions are also and the institutes." Economic Association, January, 1892, 129
pages. Price, 75 cents.

The author concludes his tract by saying that the "extent to which the silver issues have already gone, and the temper of the West and South, make it certain that for a long time to come resort will be made to government issues resting on a silver basis. The practical problem, then, is how best to make these issues in some sort elastic and to prevent their being made in greater amounts than can be readily maintained equal in value to gold. The simplest and most promising plan for accomplishing these objects seems to me that proposed in 1887 by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. C. S. Fairchild."

Historic Elements in Virginia Education and Literary Effort. A paper read before the Virginia Historical Society Monday, December 21, 1891. By Professor John Bell. Henneman, M. A., Ph. D. Hampden-Sidney College, Va. Reprinted trom Virginia Historical Collections, Volume XI. 1892. 22 pages.

This is a valuable paper. The author is a man of great learning, and whose scholarship is being recognized far and wide.

We stand South, make it certain that for a long time to come resort will be made to spirits and song in the flowing bowl; the bush only showed the gorgeous, fragant roses; now the thorns have appeared and pricked deep into his soul. The corroding tooth of remorse and a scarred, cankered conscience have warned him that a deadly viper coils under the rose-bush. Then, when a man has had the shackles of the most cruel and tyrannical of monsters cleft as under and his soul and body freed from the curseful craving for alcoholic fluid; when there is absolutely no desire, no craving for it, there can be no temptation in it; and if he has not been totally bereft of brain power he will not repeat his experience by reforming the habit.

"No, sir, most men would rather die than live again their whiskey lives, during which the most agonzing pangs of a thousand deaths have been endured. And this is the difference between a neophite and a cured drunkard by t

One of the most curious things about the treatment is how soon the patient

loses his desire for whiskey or opium, as the case may be.
"Why is this?" I asked a young man
who had just graduated, and was looking
as bright as a dollar and as happy as a big

"Well, we just don't want it. That's all," he replied.

This same young man told me that his appetite was almost ravenous and that he could now go to bed at 10 o'clock at night and sleep like a top until he was waked no.

Among the many testimonials to the good work done by the institute here is a specimen one wristen to the Salisbury Heruid by Mr. Scott Brown, of Thomasville:

In the game Lord Salashury has, in conjunction with Austria and Italy, just played at Cairo he made one move to Ashan and who of England and scored her points not only against Turkey, but against to be consisted as a self-time.

Russia and France as well. The Sinailable points not only against Turkey, but against became a matter of friction between Egypt and the Portor some months ago, when the Turkish commander, while on his way to suppress the revolt in Yemen, ordered the Khediye's troops to vacate certain forts on the Akaba gulf which had been garrisoned by the Egyptians ever since the time of Markey and the Egyptians ever since the time of Markey and the Greenshor's manufer, while on his way to suppress the report of the territory, in compliance with orders from Cairo, retused in unqualified terms to obey, and as a consequence the relations between the Khediye's and the Sultan's representative at Caro be decidedly strained.

In raising the question of Armas Paeha's territorial rights in this peninsula and on the Red Sea littoral, in connection with his acceptance of the firman of investitutes. The first place Egyptian possession is important to England from strategic considerations affecting the guarding of her route to her Oriental empire. In the second place it is to British interest now to bring about just what England and the most gone of bright mind and of the second place it is to British interest now to bring about just what England and the most gone of bright mind and of the route of bright mind and of the contribute of the contribute of the grant of the contribute of the grant of the contribute of the contribu

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"For the last two years my constant dream by night and thought by day was whiskey. I could do nothing unless fortified by whiskey-in fact, believed there was only one object in life, only one supreme king on earth, and the whole sum and sub-

king on earth, and the whole sum and suc-stance of all was whiskey.

"In this condition I reached the insti-tute on the night of February 17, 1892, and entered under treatment forth-with. I called for whiskey as regularly as I wanted it, and Dr. Palmer gave me all I needed. For one week I drank the whis-key, gradually becoming somewhat care-less about it, until I discovered one morn-ting after esting a largely breakfast, that I had Since then I have never cared for my aless and it has passed away from me somehow, and has not received the slightest thought since. I never want it, and never stall again, I firmly believe. My health is better and the world looks brighter to me, and I feel as though I had been liberated from a prison which held me, body and soul." EMPHASIZED AND ACCENTUATED

DR. REELLY'S DISCOVERY. to five weeks, and all patients are required to remain until discharged by the physician. The cost of treatment is \$25 per week, and board can be obtained at the institute for \$25 per week, and board can be obtained at the institute for \$25 per week, and board can be obtained at the institute for \$25 per week.

ever, I quote again from Mr. Battle as bear

reconcile air parts as yellow the condition somewhat of the Bichloride of Gold Cure. No one of the patients who have been treated for drunkenness at the Greensboro' Keeley Institute cau explain why, after a few days' treatment, he lost all taste and desire for strong drink; yet, without a solitary exception, this is the evidence that has been related to the writer, who adds his own testimony. Both habitual and periturbars of many years indulgence.

is lavished, especially upon the new patients by the older.

FRATERNAL PERLING. "During the three weeks' stay of the writer not a solitary discordant syllable has been heard in the club-room. The affectionate friendship existing at all affectionate friendship existing at all times is very remarkable. Having all been 'whelmed in the same woe, the common tie that binds them is strong and tender. This is, of course, comforting and encouraging to new patients, merged in gloom and suffering from the effects of a recent debauch. There are now five States represented here—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina—and the number of patients is continually increasing."

It should be said that the authorities of the institute possesses equally irrefragable testimony as to cures made of the opium and cocoaine habit.

Died On the Train On His Way Home. [Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

BURKEVILLE, VA., April 9.—A colored man about 22 years old died on the Norfolk and Western train, No. 4, this evening, between Farmville and Burkeville. He is supposed to have been a hand from one of the coal mines, and on his way to Mecklenburg county. The corpse was taken off here. His name could not be ascertained. LOST, STRAYED, AND FOUND. LOST, APRIL 5TH, A CHECK ON

OS1, AFRIL 3TH, A CHECK.

Planters' National Bank, of J. N. Cullingworth, No. 959, payable toorder of Stanley Lipscomb & Co., and endorsed by them for \$450.13, dated April 5th. Payment having been stopped the finder will please return to STANLEY LIPSCOMB & CO., Eighteenth and Broad. ap 10-31 FOUND, A RAILROAD TICKET TO NORFOLK, VA. The loser can get the same by calling at 1611 east Franklin street. If not asked for by Monday, the 11th instant, it will be sold to pay for advertisement.

Apt 10-11\*

LOST, FRIDAY NIGHT, A
LONG LEATHER POCKET
BOOK containing some valuable papers and some money. Ten dollars reward will
be paid for its return to 1700 west Broad street.

STRAYED, ON APRIL 2D, LEMON AND WHITE POINTER; lemon ears; spot on sides, one on neck near shoulder, and small spots on rump; named BUCKNER. Reward for information.

A. W. MILLER, ap 10-1t 10314 east Main street.

OTRAYED, FROM MY RESICOW, about 6 years obt, with rope on horns
when last seen. A liberal reward will be paid
for any information of her whereabouts

GEORGE SCHWALM, Jr.,

ap 10-21\*

Stall 28, First Market. STRAYED, APRIL 7TH FROM 2309 Venable street, ONE LARGE RED-AND-WHITECOW and ONE RED HEIFER. Liberal reward for any information that will lead to their recovery.

ap 10-11\*



SIXTH AND BROAD STREETS.

WITH MUCH PLEASURE WE ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL

## GREENS, TANS, AND GRAYS.

VELVETS, CHANGEABLE SILKS, SURAH SILKS, CORDED BEXAGE SILKS, INDIA BILKS, TRIMMING RIBBONS

These new DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS are only in the has

AND SILK PASSEMENTERIES.

Changeable Club Parasols. Black Gloria Silk Parasols, Two floriness, \$1.50. Changeable Satin Parasols, Deep Sounce, Worth \$2.50. \$1.88

Gloria Silk Cisto Paras 15. With new Ivory handles, Worth \$2.30. #1.50. Children's Fancy Parasols, In the Thin Goods Department, White India Linon,

Worth 20c. Having received a new 50c. Untaundered Shirt



thing for cottage windows and ex come in the following colors:

vinte and Brown, Vinte and Bourins and widths. and in all lengths and widths. Prices, \$1 and upwards.

is now ready for your selection. All of the new colors—tans, grays, terra cottas, and whites. Prices, 35c and 50c for two-yard-long Shades, All longer sizes to match at proportionate

New stock Linen Buggy-Robes just in. Pure Linen-Woven Stripes,

75c. We are selling weekly thousands of Boys' Shirt-Walsts, because we give the best value. See the 15c. one, Made of best Calleo, Every button and button-hole finished.

Shirt-Waisis of Outing Cloth, Thoroughly finished, laced front, Percale Waists, All sizes, 4 to 12 years, Perfectly finished.

1,000 Laundered Waists, Light and dark Percales, Worth 75c. to \$1. SPECIAL STOCK OF MEN'S HIGH-CLASS SPRING AND SUMMER

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The Great Cargo of Floor Mattings IS MEETING WITH A REMARKABLE SALE.

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Black Satine Skirts, 81. Black Taffets Sik Skirts, Double ruffle and half Draw ribbons,

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Changeshie Silk skirts, Worth \$12.

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WITHOUT DOUBT THE GREATEST STOCK OF

With covers and these Changeable Silk Paracol Club shape with cover at Perry tips and Presdes a Worth \$7. Chiffon Parasols, Five flounces, Black, light grav, tan, Red, creem, white, red, Worth \$1. Gloria Silk Club Parasols. Ivory tips and eliver. Studded laudies.

Worth \$4.

Altogether we have here

Not only the largest stock, but

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25c. Children's Changeable Sural. FOR THE CHILDREN. \$1.89. White with white rulling. White with white pleating. Children's Embrodered Muslin Poke Bonnets with ruffled beim.

Hack Organities, Wide and narrow, 1214c, a yard. Hitan's Pull India Silk orth #1.50.

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worin #5. 5 beautiful patterns Turkey-Hed Table Damask,

Special qualities at 25c., 2714c., 33c., 3754c., and 44c. a yard. All mattings at the second laid on the floor free of cost to you.

mnounces the arrival of some NEW REEFERS AND COATS in Plain and Fancy Challe, Marks, and Grays, from \$3.98 to \$17. Skirt Department.

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process and legic rise states process. All process of the control Soint Press Blacks, Dress Prints, Bedford-Ovel effects, 1,000 Standard Crochel Quilts, Size 14 Marseilles patterns and Worsh of 3-ply yurn, 100 Imported Marseilles Quilts, Celebrated Royal British brand, Worth \$5. Pleated White Waists, Pure linen collars and cuffs,